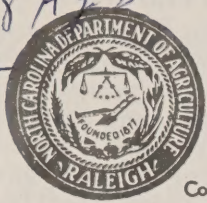


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Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

No. 179

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCH 7, 1955

## N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 5 POINTS

**Livestock And Livestock Products  
Unchanged**

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 5 points (about 2 percent) during the month ended February 15, 1955. Higher cotton, grain and tobacco prices were primarily responsible for this

*(Continued on Page 2)*

## U. S. PRICES RECEIVED UP SLIGHTLY

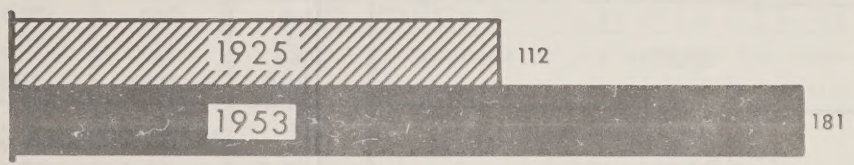
**Parity Index Unchanged  
Parity Ratio Up To 87**

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose one point (4 tenths of one percent) during the month ending in mid-February. At 245 percent of its 1910-14 average, the index was 5 percent below a year earlier. During the past month a sharp contraseasonal

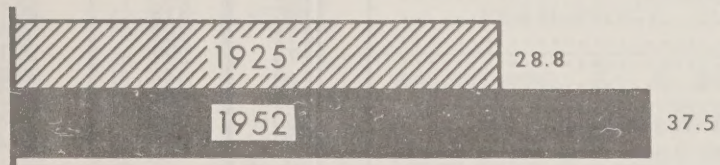
*(Continued on Page 2)*

# INCREASES IN EFFICIENCY IN POULTRY INDUSTRY

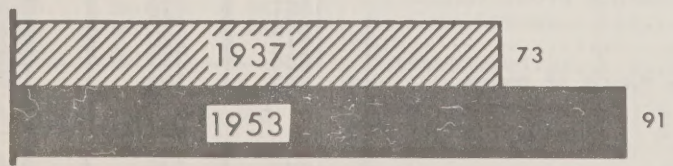
**ANNUAL EGG  
PRODUCTION  
PER LAYER**



**BROILER MEAT  
PRODUCTION  
(LBS.) PER 100  
LBS. FEED\***



**TURKEYS  
RAISED PER  
100 BROODED**



\* BASED ON TRIALS BY USDA (1925) AND UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (1952)

Disappearance of cotton this year is expected to total about 13½ million bales -- domestic mill consumption 9 million and exports 4½ million. Last year exports totaled 3.8 million and mill consumption 8.6 million. With the 1954-55 supply estimated at 23.3 million bales, carryover when the season ends next July 31 is expected to be about 9.8 million bales--about 200,000 more than a year earlier.

### N. C. PRICE (Continued)

increase. The February index of 294 compares with an index of 296 a year ago and an index of 292 on March 15, 1953. The ratio of prices received by N. C. farmers to prices paid by U.S. farmers now stands at 104 -- 1 point below the February 1954 level and 2 points above the January ratio of 102.

Relatively stable livestock and livestock product prices held the live-index steady during the month at 231 (See the table below for these comparisons).

### U. S. PRICES RECEIVED (Cont'd)

increase in egg prices and higher prices for cattle, chickens, and oranges slightly more than offset lower prices for hogs, strawberries, milk, and cotton. The Livestock and Livestock Product Index rose 2 percent during the past month while the All Crop Index declined 1 percent.

The Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) held steady during the month ended February 15 at 283. Decreases in retail prices of family living items were offset by increases in prices paid for farm production goods. The index was 1 point (about 1/3 of 1 percent) higher than a year earlier.

With prices received for farm products advancing slightly over the mid-January level and with no change in the Parity Index, the Parity Ratio rose 1 point to 87. This increase, the first since last August, left the ratio 4 percent lower than in February 1954.

### NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS

INDEX	Jan. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1954	Feb. 15 1953	Feb. 15 1952
<i>NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS</i>					
All Farm Products.....	289	294	296	292	308
All Crops.....	306	313	306	303	321
Tobacco.....	371	382	376	363	389
Cotton.....	273	277	277	268	322
Oil Bearing.....	348	348	318	310	323
Grains.....	182	184	182	190	194
Commercial Vegetables.....	250	252	243	361	269
Fruits.....	303	298	312	288	238
Livestock & Livestock Products....	231	231	259	253	261
Meat Animals.....	251	248	320	285	316
Poultry.....	217	220	239	237	240
Dairy.....	236	233	237	251	247
Ratio of Prices Rec'd to Paid*.....	102	104	105	104	106
<i>UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS</i>					
Prices Received.....	244	245	258	264	293
Prices Paid, Int., Taxes & Wage Rates.....	283	283	282	281	290
Parity Ratio.....	86	87	91	94	101

\* Ratio of N. C. Prices received for all farm products to U. S. Prices Paid.



## MOST FEED PRICES LOWER

Prices paid by North Carolina farmers for most feed items declined slightly during the month ended February 15, 1955. Average prices paid for mixed dairy feed, cottonseed meal, middlings and corn meal were down from the previous month. All other feed prices except laying mash and the poultry ration were unchanged from the previous month.

Local market poultry feed-price ratios for most of the poultry items

increased during the month ended February 15, 1955. The increase in these ratios was brought about by some lower feed prices and somewhat higher prices for some poultry items (See table below for these comparisons).

## FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	N. C.		U. S.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
	15 1955	15 1955	15 1955	15 1955
-DOLLARS-				
Mixed Dairy Feed				
Under 29% Protein				
All.....	4.10	4.05	3.94	3.96
16% Protein....	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.88
18% Protein....	4.05	4.00	3.92	3.92
20% Protein....	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.20
24% Protein....	4.35	4.25	4.33	4.38
29% & Over....	5.00	4.90	4.83	4.78
High Protein Feeds				
Linseed Meal....	-	-	4.77	4.76
Soybean Meal....	4.95	4.95	4.76	4.72
Cottonseed Meal.	4.20	4.15	4.48	4.45
Meat Scrap.....	5.40	5.40	5.42	5.35
Grain By-products.				
Bran.....	3.55	3.55	3.06	3.08
Middlings.....	3.75	3.70	3.18	3.19
Corn Meal.....	4.65	4.55	3.79	3.75
Corn Gluten.....	-	-	3.71	3.71
Poultry Feed				
Laying Mash....	5.10	5.20	4.77	4.77
Scratch Grain....	4.50	4.50	4.28	4.29
Broiler Growing				
Mash:.....	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.18
Poultry Ration <sup>1/</sup>	4.26	4.33	3.80	3.80

<sup>1/</sup> Average of prices paid for commercial feeds and prices received for grain.

## LOCAL MARKET FEED-PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED	N. C.		U. S.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
PRICE RATIO <sup>1/</sup>	1955	1955	1955	1955
Egg-Feed				
(Poultry Ration) .	10.1	10.2	8.5	10.4
Farm				
Chicken Feed <sup>2/</sup> .	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.9
Broiler-Feed				
(Broiler Mash) ..	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9
Turkey Feed <sup>2/</sup> ...	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4

<sup>1/</sup> Pounds of feed equal in value to one dozen eggs, one pound farm chickens, one pound broilers and one pound turkeys.

<sup>2/</sup> Poultry ration

## PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

COMMODITY	UNIT	N. C.		U. S.
		JAN. 15	FEB. 15	FEB. 15
		1955	1955	1955
-DOLLARS-				
CORN.....	BU.	1.64	1.65	1.40
WHEAT.....	BU.	2.07	2.10	2.13
OATS.....	BU.	.96	.95	.757
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.32	1.30	1.08
RYE.....	BU.	2.15	2.15	1.16
SORGHUM GRAINS.	CWT.	2.70	2.65	2.26
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	2.70	2.70	2.61
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.139	.139	.125
COTTON.....	LB.	.330	.335	.317
COTTONSEED....	TON	62.00	62.00	55.20
WOOL.....	LB.	.52	.52	.507
HOGS.....	CWT.	17.50	16.70	16.40
BEEF CATTLE....	CWT.	11.20	12.50	16.50
VEAL CALVES....	CWT.	20.50	20.20	18.00
SHEEP.....	CWT.	6.00	6.00	6.67
LAMBS.....	CWT.	18.50	19.20	19.30
MILK COWS.....	HD.	88.00	98.00	145.00
CHICKENS, ALL..	LB.	.236	.239	.237
COM'L BROILERS.	LB.	.240	.245	.252
TURKEYS.....	LB.	.300	.300	.281
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.430	.440	.395
MILK, WHLSE. <u>1/</u> .	CWT.	5.50 <u>2/</u>	5.45 <u>3/</u>	4.05
RETAIL <u>4/</u> .....	QT.	.218	.217	.207
BUTTERFAT.....	LB.	.51	.49	.575
POTATOES.....	BU.	1.75	-	1.17
SWEETPOTATOES..	BU.	2.85	2.95	2.97
APPLES, COM'L..	BU.	2.45	2.35	2.94
LESPEDEZA SEED.	CWT.	22.80	22.80	20.80
KOREAN.....	CWT.	20.50	20.50	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	26.00	26.00	-
COM. & TENN....	CWT.	28.00	28.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	28.00	28.00	-
HAY, ALL BALEDS <u>5/</u>	TON	34.40	34.00	23.30
ALFALFA HAY...	TON	43.00	45.00	24.20
LESPEDEZA HAY.	TON	35.50	36.00	31.10
SOYBEAN AND				
COWPEA HAY...	TON	32.50	32.00	32.10
PEANUT VINE....	TON	25.50	24.00	28.10
OTHER.....	TON	34.00	32.00	-

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated average prices for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.

<sup>2/</sup> Revised.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4/</sup> Sold by farmers direct to consumers.

<sup>5/</sup> The all hay price is the weighted average of separate kinds including an allowance for minor kinds.



# AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR CLOTHING

AVERAGE PRICES							
ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		SEPT. 15	DEC. 15	DEC. 15	SEPT. 15	DEC. 15	DEC. 15
		1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953
<u>-DOLLARS-</u>							
SUITS, WOOL, 1 PAIR PANTS...	EACH	41.00	40.00	40.00	42.40	42.20	42.10
EXTRA TROUSERS, WOOLEN.....	PAIR	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.80	11.10	10.90
TROUSERS, COTTON.....	PAIR	3.65	3.70	3.80	3.83	3.93	3.89
OVERALLS.....	PAIR	3.35	3.25	3.25	3.33	3.33	3.36
SHIRTS, COTTON WORK.....	EACH	2.10	2.15	2.10	1.83	1.86	1.83
SOCKS, COTTON WORK.....	PAIR	.31	.32	.31	.301	.301	.298
UNDERSHIRTS.....	EACH	.66	.65	.65	.635	.637	.623
SHORTS.....	EACH	.77	.78	.75	.758	.759	.751
SHOES, WORK, MEN'S.....	PAIR	6.70	6.80	6.90	6.95	6.97	6.81
BOOTS, RUBBER KNEE-LENGTH....	PAIR	6.30	6.10	5.90	6.15	6.18	6.04
DRESSES, HOUSE, PERCALE.....	EACH	3.00	3.05	3.05	3.07	3.10	3.03
RAYON PANTIES.....	PAIR	.60	.60	.61	.617	.619	.608
SHOES OR OXFORDS, WOMEN'S...	PAIR	5.10	5.40	5.20	5.38	5.43	5.37
MUSLIN UNBLEACHED 36" WIDE.	YARD	.28	.27	.28	.301	.301	.305
PERCALE, 36" WIDE.....	YARD	.48	.48	.47	.456	.456	.454

## CLOTHING PRICES GENERALLY STEADY

Average prices paid by North Carolina farmers for clothing items on December 15, 1954 were generally steady for most items compared to a year earlier. Cotton work shirts, cotton socks, shorts, Oxford shoes and percale all registered price increases during the year.

These increases were offset to some extent by lower prices paid for cotton trousers, men's work shoes, rayon panties and unbleached muslin. (See the table above for these comparisons)

## SOME FURNITURE PRICES UP

In general, prices paid by North Carolina farmers for selected furniture items showed a slight decrease during the year ended December 15, 1954. Prices paid for most items were down while a few were up or unchanged from the previous year.

Farmers paid more for bedroom suites, bedsteads and mattresses on December 15, 1954 than a year earlier. However, rugs, dining-room suites, living-room suites, stoves, and refrigerators were costing farmers less (See table below for these comparisons).

## AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FURNITURE

ITEMS	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA			UNITED STATES		
		SEPT. 15	DEC. 15	DEC. 15	SEPT. 15	DEC. 15	DEC. 15
		1954	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953
-DOLLARS-							
RUGS, AXIMINISTER 9' x 12'..	EACH	75.00	73.00	76.00	80.90	80.40	81.30
RUGS, FELT BASE 9' x 12'....	EACH	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.30	11.20	10.80
DINING-ROOM SUITES.....	EACH	250.00	230.00	260.00	253.00	250.00	249.00
LIVING-ROOM SUITES.....	EACH	155.00	150.00	155.00	187.00	186.00	185.00
BEDROOM SUITES.....	EACH	165.00	160.00	150.00	178.00	177.00	176.00
BEDSTEADS, METAL DOUBLE.....	EACH	16.00	16.00	14.50	15.90	16.00	15.40
MATTRESSES 54''FELTED COTTON	EACH	27.00	27.50	26.50	23.30	23.60	23.20
BED SPRINGS, DOUBLE SAGLESS.	EACH	19.50	20.00	20.00	19.90	19.80	19.40
KITCHEN CABINETS.....	EACH	60.00	59.00	59.00	59.30	59.50	58.90
STOVES, 6-HOLE KITCHEN RANGES	EACH	110.00	100.00	105.00	116.00	118.00	117.00
WASHING MACHINE,WRINGER							
TYPE, ELECTRIC.....	EACH	140.00	135.00	135.00	136.00	135.00	134.00
REFRIGERATORS,ELEC. (8CU.FT.)	EACH	280.00	230.00	235.00	239.00	239.00	253.00



# STATE'S COMMERCIAL SLAUGHTER AT RECORD LEVEL DURING JANUARY

Commercial slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs in North Carolina during January 1955 totaled 24,830,000 pounds liveweight. This is the highest January slaughter of record and compares with the January 1954 total kill of 21,525,000 pounds. In breaking the total down by species, cattle slaughter during the month amounted to 10,437,000 pounds liveweight; also, the highest of record for any January. Calves killed reached 912,000 pounds, the highest for the month since January 1949. Sheep and lambs at 9,000 pounds ran at about the usual level. Hog slaughter at 13,472,000 pounds was about 11 percent above January 1954 but was still somewhat below the 14,769,000-pound peak reached in January 1953.

Production of red meat by commercial slaughter plants in the United States during January totaled 2,196 million pounds. The January output was 3 percent less than the 2,268 million pounds produced in December, but was 6 percent more than the 2,065 million pounds for January 1954. Commercial meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter.

January beef production was estimated at 1,072 million pounds. This was the same as December, but 1 percent less than the 1,078 million pounds produced in January last year. Veal production totaled 114 million pounds, compared with 123 million pounds a month earlier and 112 million pounds a year earlier. Pork production at 944 million pounds was 7 percent below that of December but was 17 percent above January last year. Lard production during the month totaled 236 million pounds, comparing with 190 million during January 1954. Production of mutton and lamb during January totaled 66 million pounds. This was 8 percent more than the 61 million pounds in December but the same as January last year.

Poultry slaughter in January 1955 was 233 million pounds, about the same as a year ago.

*Trends in cattle prices have roughly followed those in slaughter. With demand strong and slaughter declining, prices to farmers for beef cattle rose from an average of \$19.80 cwt. in 1949 to a record \$28.70 in 1951. As slaughter expanded, prices dropped 43 percent to an average of \$16.30 in 1953. Last year prices were steadier, ranging between a high of \$17.60 and a low of \$15.80.*

## NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER\*

SPECIES	NORTH CAROLINA				UNITED STATES			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955	Jan. 1954	Jan. 1955
	<u>THOUS. HEAD</u>		<u>THOUS. LBS.</u>		<u>MIL. HEAD</u>		<u>MIL. LBS.</u>	
Cattle	11.1	13.6	8,666	10,437	2.1	2.1	1,980	1,974
Calves	4.5	5.0	731	912	0.9	1.0	203	207
Sheep & Lambs	0.1	0.1	9	9	1.4	1.4	138	137
Hogs	57.0	63.0	12,119	13,472	5.9	6.8	1,406	1,655
TOTAL	72.7	81.7	21,525	24,830	10.3	11.3	3,727	3,973

\* Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail Slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.



## LARGER LEAF TOBACCO STOCKS

Leaf tobacco inventories of dealers and manufacturers in the United States and Puerto Rico totaled 4,773 million pounds (farm-sales-weight) based on the quarterly reports as of January 1, 1955. This was 258 million pounds or 6 percent higher than aggregate stocks reported the previous January 1. Larger stocks of flue-cured and burley, the two major kinds of tobacco accounted for most of the increase.

For the southern types, flue-cured, burley, and Maryland holdings were at record high levels for the January 1 quarter. Flue-cured stocks were 6 percent higher than on the previous January 1, burley holdings had increased 10 percent, and Maryland 5 percent. Fire-cured stocks were lower than a year ago, but dark air-cured showed a sizable increase because of the larger volume marketed prior to January 1. For the cigar leaf types, filler and binder stocks were 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively, below the levels of a year earlier, while wrapper holdings showed only a slight change. Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette leaf were slightly higher than on the previous January 1. During the fourth quarter, marketings of the 1954 crop totaled 1,025 million pounds. This brought total marketings from the 1954 crop (around 2,275 million pounds) to about 1,800 million pounds.

Stocks as of January 1, 1955, included approximately 782 million pounds (farm-sales-weight) of leaf tobacco under government loans. These loan stocks were divided as follows: flue-cured, 347 million pounds; burley, 324 million; fire-cured, 46.7 million; dark air-cured, 38.7 million; Maryland, 13.5 million; and cigar leaf, 11.8 million.

## THE WOOL OUTLOOK

Wool production in the United States in 1955 is not likely to be much different from 1954. With about the same number of stock sheep on farms and ranches at the beginning of the year, shorn wool production is likely to be about the same as or even a little larger than in 1954 if the trend toward heavier fleece weight continues. Sheep and lamb slaughter is expected to be down this year and if the average weight of wool per pelt is about the same as last year, pulled wool pro-

duction would be a little lower.

The average support level for domestic shorn wool for the marketing year beginning April 1 will be 62 cents per pound, greases basis, 8.8 cents or 16.5 percent higher than that for the current season. Market prices probably will average nearly the same as for the 1954 season but somewhat below the announced support level.

## N. C. WOOL PRODUCTION UP

Wool production in North Carolina during 1954 totaled 246,000 pounds -- 3 percent above the 239,000 pounds produced in 1953. The increased production was accounted for by an increase in the number of sheep shorn. The average weight per fleece declined from 5.7 pounds in 1953 to 5.6 pounds in 1954 (See table below for these estimates).

For the Nation wool production totaled 276 million pounds in 1954. This was 1 percent above the 1953 production and the largest total wool production since 1948. The annual average price per pound received by growers for 1954 shorn wool was 53.9 cents per pound. This price compares with 54.9 cents per pound received for 1953 wool and the 10-year average of 52.2 cents. Cash receipts to growers for shorn wool produced in 1954 were estimated at 125 million dollars, 1 percent below the 126 million received for the 1953 clip and about 7 percent below the 10-year average.

## WOOL PRODUCTION AND INCOME

YEAR	SHEEP <sup>2/</sup> SHORN NO.	WT. PER FLEECE	PRODUC. SHORN WOOL	PRICE <sup>3/</sup> PER LB.	CASH RECEIPTS
	THOUS.	LBS.	THOUS. LBS.	CENTS	THOUS. DOL.
NORTH CAROLINA					
1953	42	5.7	239	52	124
1954	44	5.6	246	53	130
UNITED STATES					
1953	27,756	8.30	230,395	54.9	126,467
1954	27,417	8.48	232,629	53.9	125,331

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. 3/ Average for marketing season April-March, including an allowance for loan wool.



## JANUARY CHICK PRODUCTION DOWN

North Carolina's commercial hatcheries produced an estimated 5,737,000 chicks during January. This output was 7 percent below the 6,141,000 record output for January a year earlier, but is 41 percent above the 1949-53 average January production of 4,063,000.

For the Nation, chick production during January was 21 percent less than the number hatched in January last year. The number hatched totaled 111,109,000 compared with 140,115,000 in January last year and the 1949-53 average of 101,991,000. Of the 111,109,000 chicks hatched in January, 32,206,000 were estimated to be for egg production, while 78,903,000 were for broiler production. A smaller February hatch than a year ago is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on February 1 was 14 percent less than on February 1, 1954. The largest reductions in eggs set are in the States that produce most of the chicks for egg production.

## THE NATION'S POULT OPERATIONS

The number of heavy breed poults hatched during January totaled 1,196,000 compared with 1,219,000 in January last year -- a decrease of 2 percent. Light breed turkeys hatched in January totaled 1,323,000 compared with 1,736,000 in January a year ago -- a decrease of 24 percent. A smaller February hatch than a year ago in both heavy and light breeds is in prospect. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 4,597,000 compared with 5,186,000 a year ago, a decrease of 11 percent. \* Light breed eggs on February 1 totaled 2,146,000 compared with 2,680,000 on February 1 last year, a decrease of 20 percent. This indicates that the main poult hatching season is starting later than last year. In 1954, 7 percent of the total heavy breed poults hatched were hatched in February. Of the total light breed poults hatched, 8 percent were hatched in February.

Pork production will be higher than in 1954. Last fall's pig crop, was up 16 percent from 1953.

## N. C. EGG PRODUCTION UP 7 PERCENT IN 1954

Egg production on North Carolina farms during 1954 totaled 1,426 million eggs, a new record high and 7 percent above the 1953 previous record high of 1,337 million.

There were an average of 8,365,000 layers on farms in North Carolina during 1954, a new record high, surpassing the old record of 8,278,000 in 1953 by 87,000 hens. The annual average rate of lay per 100 layers at 1,430 was also much better than the previous record high of 1,357 for 1953 (See table below for these comparisons).

## EGG PRODUCTION, RATE OF LAY AND NUMBER OF HENS

MONTH	AVERAGE NUMBER LAYERS		EGGS PER 100 LAYERS		EGGS PRODUCED	
	(000)		NUMBER		MILLIONS	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
JAN.	8,876	9,200	1,215	1,215	108	112
FEB.	8,671	9,030	1,344	1,411	117	127
MAR.	8,463	8,608	1,708	1,817	145	156
APR.	8,048	8,102	1,728	1,794	139	145
MAY	7,634	7,762	1,680	1,764	128	137
JUNE	7,426	7,508	1,497	1,530	111	115
JULY	7,322	7,340	1,432	1,438	105	106
AUG.	7,734	7,674	1,302	1,364	101	105
SEPT.	8,353	8,346	1,188	1,269	99	106
OCT.	8,663	8,683	1,159	1,246	100	108
NOV.	8,972	8,936	1,014	1,140	91	102
DEC.	9,178	9,188	1,017	1,169	93	107
YEAR	8,278	8,365	1,357	1,430	1,337	1,426

Large number of cattle on farms assures high slaughter in 1955, though probably below 1954. This along with prospect for continued strong demand, points to stability in prices. Fluctuations by season and by grades must be expected, of course, but marked changes are unlikely. Most likely to upset this forecast would be drought which could result in heavier marketing than now seems likely.

# FARM REPORT

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## COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY U. S. FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES <u>1/</u>		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	Jan. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1955
	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Cotton, Lb.....	.3251	.3169	.3522	.3522	92	90
Wheat, Bu.....	2.14	2.13	2.51	2.51	85	85
Corn, Bu.....	1.40	1.40	1.82	1.82	77	77
Oats, Bu.....	.768	.757	.863	.863	89	88
Barley, Bu.....	1.09	1.08	1.34	1.34	81	81
Rye, Bu.....	1.18	1.16	1.68	1.68	70	69
Beef Cattle, Cwt.....	16.20	16.50	21.40	21.40	76	77
Hogs, Cwt.....	17.00	16.40	21.40	21.40	79	77
Lambs, Cwt.....	18.50	19.30	23.40	23.40	79	82
Chickens, All, Lb.....	.222	.237	.291	.291	76	81
Eggs, Doz.....	.322	.395	.464	.464	74 <u>4/</u>	99 <u>4/</u>
Milk, Whlse. Cwt. <u>2/</u> ..	4.19	4.05	4.70	4.70 <u>3/</u>	84 <u>4/</u>	84 <u>4/</u>

- 1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect.
- 2/ Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers.
- 3/ Preliminary.
- 4/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.